

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It contains background of the research, statement of problem, research objectives, research signification, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background

Human beings are sosial creature that can not life alone without interacting with one another in this world. They are tied with many aspects in their life. One of them is to communicate with others. The way to communicate with others using language, the key of interaction also is language.

Finochiaro in Alwasilah (1993:82) states that language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact.

Interacting with someone by language, English is one of language that used for interacting. English is a foreign language and it is an international language. English will be easily understood if the person use english as the first language but otherwise it will be complicated to understand if we do not use the language

as the first language. To be able to Understand the English language is required to understand the english materials, such as understanding about relative clause.

In relation to understand the relative clause, students are supposed to know the fundamental items of the relative clause such as, kinds and the functions. Briefly, according to Davidson (2003:70), a relative clause consists of three kinds to be understood namely nominal relative clause, defining relative clause, and non-defining relative clause. In relation to the function, Azar (1999:267) states that the function of a relative clause is to modify or describe a noun. Since the relative clause aim is to explain the noun in the main clause, it means that wherever the noun appears in the main clause, the relative clause can modify it. In the main clause, a noun can appear in the subject position, the object position, the complement position, or in the position of the object of the preposition. Therefore, the function of a relative clause is to modify the noun whether it functions as the subject, the object, the complement or the object of the preposition in the main clause. In the case of modifying the complement, the complement in the main clause can be in the form of subject complement or object complement.

The use of Relative clause in the news is more dominant using non-defining relative clause and look at the terms of its function, the relative pronoun that appear in the news that have been analyze is the use of *who* if compare with other types of relative pronouns.

Here the example :

- (1) He also met with former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan, *who* recently visited Myanmar's Rakhine state, to pledge humanitarian aid for victims of the recent violence there. (*Jakarta Post*, Dec 9, 2016)

An independent clause: He also met with former UN secretary-general Kofi Annan,

Relative clause: *who* recently visited Myanmar's Rakhine state, to pledge humanitarian aid for victims of the recent violence there.

The function of the relative pronoun which in the relative clause above is as the subject and clause in an example above uses the relative pronoun *who*.

The relative pronoun *who* in clause refers to human, because it refers to *Kofi Annan*.

The function of relative pronoun to refer to something or someone as a noun that has been mention in the sentence before or the reader and listeners already equally determine which object in view, then to know between human or non human.

The kinds of relative clause in the example above is non defining that use comma because it is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

The use of the defining and non-defining have the significance is very important that can not be eliminated and will change the meaning of the sentence. As the example below :

- (2) The travellers who knew about the floods took another road (Tomson and Martinet, 1986:89).

- (3) The travellers, who knew about the floods, took another road (Tomson and Martinet, 1986:89).

The relative clause *who knew about the floods* in example (2) is a defining relative clause. It tells us that only some travellers who knew about the floods took another road. There might be 10 travellers but not all of them knew the floods and then took the other road. Those who did not know about floods still took the same road. Conversely, the relative clause *who knew about the floods* in the example (3) is non-defining relative clause. The non-defining relative clause convinces us that all of the travellers knew about the floods and all of them took another road.

The writer has found in the similar analysis conducted by some students of linguistic. Some of them are, (1) *Relative Pronoun in English sentences* by Rani Kuntanti (2014), who explained types and meaning of relative pronoun in the English sentences, (2) *The Analysis of Syntactic Structures in The Relative Clause with Reference to Steinbeck's The Pearl* by Putu Marlyn Ariesta (2014), who explained about the pattern and structure of relative clause that found in the novel the pearl. Related to the topic of Relative Clause, it has been used in some previous research, the researcher is also interested to the same research topic with different object. The object taken from article of *Jakarta Post*.

For this reason the researcher chooses article of *Jakarta Post* into her object of research, because *Jakarta Post* is the only one news in indonesia that use English. The reader of *Jakarta Post* are foreign and middle to high class of Indonesian, but

nowdays the reader of *Jakarta Post* more raise from low class until high class include the foregin. That showed the *Jakarta Post* read by all classes. *Jakarta Post* not only print out newspaper but it can be accessed online to get network extended for the reader, from that the indonesian society and foreign get easy to read news about Indonesia without come to Indonesia and buy the print out newspaper. Therefore the researcher interested to choose *Jakarta Post* to be object.

1.2 Statement problem

Based on the background of research above, the problem can be formulated in the following research question below:

1. What are the types of relative clause that found in *Jakarta Post* articles?
2. What are the functions of the relative pronoun in the relative clause that found in *Jakarta Post* articles?

1.3 Research Objective

The purpose of this research based on the statment of problem are:

1. To find out types of relative clause in *Jakarta Pos* articles.
2. To find out the function of relative pronoun in the relative clause in *Jakarta Post* articles.

1.4 Research signification

The researcher is expected to provide contribution both theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research will be useful for student of Islamic State University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung especially for student of English language.
2. Practically, this research can be add reference for the next researcher and get more knowledge about analyze relative clause in the newspaper.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation about the use of terms, it is important for the researcher to give suitable meaning of the key terms. Some terms are defined as follows:

1. Types

Group of thing or people with certain features in common (Oxford dictionary,1995:449)

2. Function

A relationship or expression involving one or more variables

3. Relative clause

The clauses starting with the relative pronouns (who, that, which, whose, where, when). Relative Clause is subordinate clause that

identifies someone or something or provides information about them (Davinson, 2003:68).

4. Syntax

Syntax is the structure of sentences, the established rules of usage for arrangement of the words of sentences into their proper forms and relation (Webster, 1971:996).

5. *Jakarta Post*

A daily English newspaper in Indonesia. There are many articles in the Jakarta Post such as about national, city, archipelago, opinion, business, world, special issues etc. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

